

## Dr. Marden's Uplift Talks

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.

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THE PRICE OF ONE CIGAR A DAY.

"How can you afford all these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend; "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only 'my one cigar a day,'" was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this: when you advised me to indulge in an occasional cigar, several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You may remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but I put by the price of a five-cent cigar every day; and, as the money accumulated, I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost no more than that? Why, there are dollars' worth of them."

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me to be a man. I put by the money, which, at five cents a day, amounted to \$18.25 a year, or \$109.50 in six years. I kept those books by themselves, as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money; and, if you'd done as I did, you would by this time have saved many, many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in every way and own a library besides."

Surround yourself with good books. There is something in the very atmosphere of books which is helpful and inspiring. One seems to absorb culture from the presence of books and contact with them. The mind changes; our ideals enlarge when we are surrounded by good books. One can learn to love books, and derive much pleasure from them, too, by constantly being in their presence and getting acquainted with them.

Good books are lengthening and brightening the lives of a multitude of people. How many a wretched one, poor and forsaken perhaps by the world, has found solace in his poverty and a refuge from his want and woe, a pleasant substitute for his gloomy thoughts, as he has delved like a prince in some great book!

We hear a great deal about the increased cost of living, but never in history could poor people get so much of life's essentials, and even the things that were luxuries a short time ago, for so little money as today. The products of the greatest minds that have ever lived were never so cheap. Copies of the great masterpieces of literature, which a century ago were only within the reach of the rich, are now often found in the poorest homes and can be bought for the price of a cigar.

Many of our choicest friends live between the leaves of our favorite books. We become more intimate with them than with any living characters. We are not afraid to open our hearts to one of them without reserve. There need be no clash of opinion. Our communion is heart to heart.

People are often ashamed to be seen with some persons with whom they desire to associate, and they are often secretive about some of their friendships, but they are frank in choosing friends in books. Hence, the voluntary selection of book companions is very important, and we can quickly estimate a man's character by his choice. They indicate the degree of his culture, his good taste and refinement or his coarseness and vulgarity. The books we collect are confessions of what we like and of what we are. If you are anxious to improve yourself read books which tend to elevate your being to some purpose. Read books which make you resolve to do and be a little better; to try a little harder to be somebody and to do something in the world.

"WHY CAN'T I DO IT?" THE ANSWER.

Spartan mothers, in order to stimulate their ambition, used to take their boys to the Pantheon in Athens, where their young imaginations would be fired by the sight of the statues of the nation's gods and heroes. Standing before one of these heroic marble figures, the mother would tell the story of the original, while boyish hearts would sparkle with awakened ambition under the inspiration of her words. Many a young mind was thus fired to emulate the hero that particularly appealed to him.

No other one thing is of such precious help to a youth as to be constantly stimulated along the line of his career, and nothing else will give him such inspiration, nothing else is so ambition-rousing as the life-stories of those who have accomplished things under great difficulties.

Emerson says: "I cannot even hear of personal vigor of any kind, great power of performance, without fresh resolution. . . . This is the moral of biography."

Great inspiring life-stories of those who have won and pushed their way

to the front against all sorts of obstacles have proved the turning-point in tens of thousands of careers. They have encouraged the disheartened to hold on when they were ready to let go; they have induced them to persevere when they had decided to turn back. They have given them fresh hope and renewed confidence in themselves when those dearest to them even had predicted failure and had told them that to continue would be to waste their time.

Smiles' "Self-Help" was a wonderful stimulus to me and I believe it has proved the turning point in the careers of tens of thousands of youths. Nothing else is more fascinating than the romance of achievement under difficulties. The youth full of hope, bubbling over with enthusiasm, reads the life-stories of men and women who have succeeded under difficulties, and he says to himself: "Why can't I do it?" To which something within him replies: "I can and I will!"

Ambition requires a great deal and a great variety of food to keep it vigorous. An ambition must be backed by a robust will power, stern resolve, physical energy, powers of endurance, to be effective.

The fact that you have an almost uncontrollable impulse, a great absorbing ambition to do a thing which meets with the approval of your judgment and your better self, is a notice served upon you that you can do the thing, and should do it at once.

There are tens of thousands of day laborers in this country—common workmen—putting their lives into drudgery, who, if they had only been aroused to their possibilities, would have been employers themselves—would have been men of force, of standing in their community—but they have been held down by their ignorance of their own power. They have never discovered themselves, and so they must be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." We see them everywhere—splendid men and women, who impress us as giants in possibility, but who are totally ignorant of the great forces that are sleeping within them.

Why not take an inventory of yourself at the beginning of this new year? If you are dissatisfied with what you are doing and think you ought to do better, try to discover, no matter how long it takes you, just where your trouble lies. Find out the things that keep you back. Make long searching tours of discovery in your own consciousness. Say to yourself over and over again: "Why can others do such remarkable things while I do ordinary, common things? Constantly ask yourself: 'If others can do them, why cannot I?'"

You may find some great nuggets of gold in these tours of self-discovery which you never dreamed you possessed—great possibilities of power which you never uncovered before, and which may, if developed, revolutionize your life.

Stars Enough for All of Us.

When Emerson advised everybody to hitch his wagon to a star, it was thought the advice was impracticable—that there were not stars enough to go around. At that time there were only three or four thousand stars visible, which number was far short of the demand. But when maps of the skies were made with the assistance of the telescope and camera, it was found there were 55,000,000 stars—not yet quite enough for all. These stars were below the seventeenth magnitude, which was as far as the optical instruments would reach, but since then the twenty-fourth magnitude stars have been brought to view, and now the number of stars is estimated at 1,600,000,000. So there will need be no trouble about it. There is a star for every wagon, and a few left for unborn generations. So hitch your wagon to a star, and don't delay. The times demand it.—Ohio State Journal.

The Bauer of Austria.

The most interesting of Austrian types and the backbone of the dual monarchy, is the "bauer." In social rank he occupies somewhat the same position as the old English yeoman, farming his own land, and in many cases enjoying a far more substantial fortune than the nobility. The "bauer" has a strict social code of his own, mixing neither with the laborers on one hand nor the aristocracy on the other, is apparently quite content with his lot, and takes pride in his ability to provide almost all the necessities of life from the productions of his own land, even, in many cases, growing the flax from which his womenfolk weave all the household clothing.

Volcanoes Good Fertilizer Plants. A Swiss scientist has discovered that the ashes which still largely cover the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii contain large quantities of potash and clay, from which an excellent agricultural fertilizer can be obtained. The whole region is very rich in potash, and it is said the Italian government is seriously intending to organize the exploitation of "Vesuvian Mines."

In the Age of Movies. An amateur photographer stopped one morning at a Kansas farmhouse and inquired for the farmer. "I want to trespass on your premises," he said, "long enough to take a picture of that cornfield. It's the most magnificent one I ever saw." "That's all right," responded the farmer. "But you'll have to take it instantaneous—it's growing so fast."—Oldport Herald.

We have let the tree stand unheeded or cut it down. Not in one hundred years have we turned it into a corn belt.—Harper's Weekly.

Betrayed by Her Sister. The advanced maiden was out rowing with a possible suitor and had taken her little sister along, who was exhibiting much fear at the waves. "Why, Martha, if you are so nervous now, what will you be at my age?" "Thirty-nine, I suppose," meekly replied little sister.

The Neglected Pecan. The tree is nature's real engine of production. Wild trees producing barrels and barrels of fruit are not uncommon. We have failed to develop a tree agriculture long ago because nobody happened to think of it. For a hundred years the white man has been chopping down pecan trees in the Mississippi valley. Yet the meat in the nuts of these trees is more nutritious than the meat of pigs. A single pecan tree at times produces more meat than does the squealing quadruped. Still

## The Popular Redingote Dress



THERE are so many varieties in the development of the redingote dress that the idea prevails in gowns for all sorts of wear. Here is a clever new adaptation for the street that is a sort of compromise between the one-piece garment and a coat suit. It is an excellent design for between-seasons wear, without an outside coat, and, fortified with a heavy outer garment, is all that is desirable for the coming winter.

It consists of a semifitting basque finished with scallops at the bottom. The scallops are bound with braid, and the basque as long as the average coat in a coat suit. A box-plaited tunic is set into the basque, stitched by machine along the line of the scallops. The tunic is finished with a plain hem less than two inches in width, and is very long. It is worn over a plain, straight-line undershirt of either the same material as the dress or of satin. This undershirt, which is short, is not much in evidence. It is narrow, and when made of the same goods as the tunic is often slashed in three or four places to admit of a free stride. When slashed in this way it has the effect of trousers worn under a long skirt, and we must concede that it looks attractive and would seem a startling innovation except that we are already accustomed to slashes in walking skirts.

Redingote models, like or similar to

the one pictured here, are often worn over straight undershirts faced up with Roman-striped satin. In this case the collar and vestee and separate cuffs are made of the same satin. This makes a showier and dressier costume, and one may manage this dress by having two undershirts (one of the goods and one of the satin) and two sets of collar and vestee with separate cuffs. One of them is to be of white cotton or linen and the other of satin like that in the undershirt facing. In this way the same dress will furnish a costume for many occasions and a refreshing variety, at least.

With the oncoming of cold weather and the high military collars of outer garments, new vestee and collar combinations have been designed with closed throat and high turnover collars.

The sleeves in this particular gown are the plain coat-sleeve type finished with a soft, flaring cuff. When separate cuffs are to be adjusted an entirely plain sleeve is preferable.

Either of the hats pictured is appropriate with this gown, and it is a wise thing to own both a small and a large hat. But if only one is to be chosen let it be the larger one. For brims are widening and the large hat is more effective for occasions where one wishes to look somewhat "dressed up."

## Oliver Twist Suit and Slip-Over Dress



FOR small boys, the Oliver Twist suits seem to suit the little ones and to appeal to the mothers who are always looking about for something new and practical for their restless youngsters. These are two-piece suits combining plain and striped materials or plain material in contrasting colors. In a blouse and pants. They are made up in several different models, the simplest of them consisting of a plain blouse like that shown in the picture, to which a pair of straight pants is buttoned.

The blouses are made of striped percale or in plaid ginghams or of equally durable plain materials of other kinds. When the blouse is plain the pants often are made of a narrow stripe, or if the blouse is striped the pants are plain. Plain pants, with striped blouse having round collar and turnback cuffs of the plain material, make the best looking of the Oliver Twist suits. In the better grades of these suits the blouses are box plaited, made with round collars and turnback cuffs. The plaits make the waist a little more dressy and add to its strength. In the cheaper suits the blouse is cut without plaits and the sleeves finished with narrow band of contrasting material like that in the collar. A small patch pocket on the blouse is finished with a narrow band at the top also. In all the suits the pants are straight. These suits are made for very tiny

boys; little fellows of two years only are put into them, much to their own delight. But they are worn by boys up to ten years, and are thoroughly practical. Clever designers have adapted the Oliver Twist suits to girls, substituting a skirt for pants. Very pretty ones are made with plaid skirts buttoned to plain blouses, the latter having cuffs and collars of the plaid material. These dresses are provided with patch pockets on each side of the skirt, and are made up in serge and other woolen goods for school wear, as well as in wash goods.

A little slip-over dress for a tiny girl is shown in the picture. It is of plain blue gingham with a straight narrow box plait down the middle of the front and back. It is decorated with short bands of white embroidery placed on the plait near the top and bottom and with small pearl buttons and simulated buttonholes.

The sleeves are long, with turn-back cuffs. The neck is plain and bound with a bias strip of the material. A small separate round collar is to be worn when the little dress needs to do other duty than to provide an easily laundered romping outfit for the little girl.

Both these garments are cut with reference to the fact that they must be washed and ironed often, and with that in view they are made easy to iron.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

A New Gray.

Sphinx is the name given a new gray which may be likened to gunmetal, or even moleskin, as it has a luster which tones charmingly with the metallic trimmings with which it was designed to blend. In velvet and the softer material, it takes the lights and shades of real skin. A similar shade sometimes confused with sphinx is called catrole, as it is the exact shade of petroleum, and like that fluid is dull and lusterless. However, sphinx as a smart shade is pre-em-

inent for gowns and suits, and in the new tennereine cloth is remarkably like real moleskin.

Points Everywhere.

The fashion for points is in full swing. The new note in some of the autumn skirts is a point, back and front. The trains of evening frocks are long and pointed. Many evening frocks have drapery on the skirt or bodice which falls in long points. There are pointed scallops, too, on some afternoon frock tunics.

## WINNERS IN BABY CONTEST

The Scoring Committee at Last Completes Its Arduous Task and Announces Winners.

Columbia.—The scoring committee of the better babies' contest and conference held during fair week under the auspices of the South Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs and Winthrop college a few days ago completed the computation of scores and made the following announcements of prize winning babies:

Division 1 (6 to 12 Months).

Female—Nancy Thayer Mauldin; score, 98.4; daughter of Mrs. G. S. Mauldin, 914 First street, Elmwood avenue, Columbia.

Male—John Thaddeus Dreher; score, 99.5; son of Mrs. A. A. Dreher, Irmo.

Division 2 (13 to 24 Months).

Female—Edith May Derrick; score, 97.1; daughter of Mrs. George Derrick, 617 Richland street, Columbia.

Male—Julius C. Dreher, Jr.; score, 97.3; son of Mrs. J. C. Dreher, 2301 Main street, Columbia.

Division 3 (25 to 36 Months).

Female—Ellnor C. Rogers; score, 97.8; daughter of Mrs. W. B. Rogers, 1206 1-2 Main street.

Male—John Asbury Zeigler; score, 98.5; son of Mrs. John A. Zeigler, 1501 Washington street, Columbia.

Division 4 (37 to 60 Months).

Female—Dorothy L. Rhear; score, 96.5; daughter of Mrs. Sam Rhear, 1520 Laurel street, Columbia.

Male—G. Herford Parks; score, 96.8; son of Mrs. G. H. Parks, 1815 Pendleton street, Columbia.

Each of these little prize winners will receive a gold medal donated by Sylvan Bros.

The babies were scored according to the standard score card issued by the American Medical Association, and the scoring committee consisted of the following women: Mrs. Howard Caldwell, Mrs. T. I. Weston, Miss Caroline D. Southard, Miss Anna Finstrom, Mrs. W. B. Burney and Mrs. W. C. Carthart.

South Carolina Death Rate.

South Carolina's death rate from consumption is 13.5 per cent as against a rate for the country of but 10 per cent. Such is the indication from a questionnaire made among churches in the state by the National Anti-Tuberculosis association. The figures of South Carolina are not as accurate as in other states, because there are as yet no vital statistics for South Carolina.

Big Fire at Andrews.

Andrews.—A very destructive fire visited Andrews and destroyed a large cotton gin. All the small houses within reach of the raging flames were also consumed. The cotton which had been baled was all saved. There were three or four wagons loaded with seed cotton under the sheds, all of which has burned or damaged save one wagon load which was pulled out into the street.

Big Barn Burned.

Chester.—The big barn of Malone Young, a prosperous farmer near Fort Lawn, was completely destroyed by fire recently. A large supply of grain and other feed were destroyed. The stock was in the field. The fire was of an unascertained origin.

PALMETTO NEWS NOTES.

Florence is going to have a "Debt-Paying Day," which will be December 1.

The death rate in Spartanburg decreased 9 per cent, per 1,000, last year.

The North Carolina Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist church will convene in Rock Hill December 1.

A. A. Richardson, chief game warden, has called attention to the fact that the hunting season in South Carolina does not open until November 15.

Fire recently destroyed the oil mill and ginning plant of the Fork Township Oil Mill Company. The loss is about \$38,000, with \$21,000 insurance.

James A. Hayne, M. D., state health officer, F. Asbury Coward, M. D., bacteriologist, state board of health, and W. A. Boyd, M. D., Columbia health officer, went to Richmond, where they attended the convention of the American Medical association. Drs. Hayne and Coward read papers.

Reports issued by A. W. Jones, comptroller general, show a marked increase in the value of all property in South Carolina for taxation.

Farmers of Jasper county are holding cotton for a better price. The negroes of York county held a creditable fair at Rock Hill.

Many Confederate veterans attended the Orangeburg fair.

C. F. Hampton, a Florence merchant, took his own life recently. The Union county farmers are sowing a large amount of vetch, clover, rye, etc.

Mullins has awarded the contract for installing her \$80,000 water works system.

Citizens of Greenwood county are getting interested in live stock. The fire which completely destroyed the car barns of the Columbia Electric Railway Company recently caused a loss of \$110,000.

G. H. Neely who killed himself and wife in St. Louis was a native of York county.

Two Greenwood college graduates wore cotton dresses costing less than 50 cents each.

Charleston county taxable property increased \$207,792 during the past year.

Mrs. M. T. Coleman of Abbeville, is state vice president of the Southern States Woman Suffrage organization.

J. E. Swearingen, state superintendent of education, has been spending a few days in Newberry county.

Hubert Lamar Strickland, aged 20, of Columbia, died in Macon, Ga., recently of ptomaine poison.

The value of Richland county taxable property has increased \$8,853,527 during the past year.

About 20 bales of cotton were burned on the cotton platform at Woodruff recently.

The Florence Baptist association has just closed its annual session at Florence. The 1915 meeting will be at Ebenezer.

## RELIEF COMMITTEE

NAMES AGENT IN EACH COUNTY FOR BELGIUM RELIEF WORK.

A LETTER OF INSTRUCTION

County Agents Will Collect Donations and Forward to State Headquarters List of Agents.

Columbia.—One man in practically every county in the state was appointed by the Belgian relief committee to assist in collecting foodstuffs and donations of all kinds.

In a letter of instruction, sent to each appointee, there is an explanation of the aims and projected scope of the movement. It is expected of those appointed that they shall collect all contributions from citizens of their respective counties, sending cash to the chairman or treasurer, Bruce Walker Ravenel and R. W. Holcombe, respectively, and holding donations of foodstuffs or clothes until further instructions from the committee.

The following are the appointees of the Belgian relief committee of Columbia for the counties of the state, with the exception of Berkeley, Charleston and Richland counties:

Abbeville, F. E. Harrison; Aiken, Mr. Dibble; Anderson, Lee G. Holleman; Bamberg, H. A. Folk; Barnwell, H. D. Calhoun; Beaufort, W. J. Thom; Calhoun, J. Skottowe Wannamaker; Cherokee, D. C. Ross; Chester, J. L. Glenn; Chesterfield, Wm. Godfrey; Clarendon, J. A. Weinberg; Colleton, J. E. Pourifoy; Darlington, Bright Williamson; Dillon, W. T. Bethea; Dorchester, F. E. Hinnant; Edgefield, John C. Sheppard; Fairfield, W. R. Robb; Florence, J. W. McCown; Georgetown, H. B. Springs; Greenville, J. W. Norwood; Greenwood, S. H. McGhee; Hampton, W. C. Mauldin; Horry, R. B. Scarborough; Jasper, J. B. Bostick; Kershaw, C. J. Shannon, Jr.; Lancaster, Leroy Springs; Laurens, H. K. Allen; Lee, W. A. Jones; Lexington, S. B. George; Marion, W. H. Cross Marlboro, D. D. McCall; Newberry, B. C. Matthews; Oconee, E. C. Doyle; Orangeburg, B. H. Moss; Pickens, McD. Bruce; Saluda, B. W. Crouch; Spartanburg, John W. Simpson; Sumter, R. I. Manning; Union, Emile Nicholson; Williamsburg, E. C. Epps; York, W. J. Roddey.

No Exhibit at Frisco Fair.

Columbia.—Movement for a South Carolina building at the Panama-Pacific exposition has been abandoned, according to an announcement by Edwin W. Robertson, chairman of the committee.

The following statement was issued: "In view of the unprecedented condition of affairs in South Carolina, we find it out of the question to raise sufficient money to put a South Carolina building at the Panama-Pacific exposition."

"Your committee has used every effort to sell the medals and the moving picture company has done its best to get subscriptions without sufficient success to justify further efforts. We are, therefore, of necessity forced to abandon the movement."

South Carolina will not be represented at the exposition unless provision is made by the next general assembly. The appropriation proposed in 1914 was voted down in the state senate.

\$60,000 Fire at Darlington.

Darlington.—The large plant of the Southern Cotton Oil company located here was completely destroyed by fire a few days ago. Every building in the plant with the exception of the ginners, with all of the stock on hand and some unginced cotton at the ginners has been completely wiped out. The cause of the fire is not known. The loss is about \$60,000.

Baptist W. M. U. Meeting.

Newberry.—The session of the Baptist Woman's Missionary union, in session here and attended by 400 delegates, was mostly routine business, very interesting to the delegates and visitors, but consisting chiefly of detailed reports and recommendations.

Tobacco Warehouse For Cotton.

Lake City.—John L. McLaurin, state warehouse commissioner, passed through here en route to Pamlico, where he took over the two tobacco warehouses owned by the Pamlico Warehouse company. These he will operate for the storage of cotton as provided under the warehouse act passed by legislature during their special session. These two warehouses will take care of approximately 4,000 bales and there is every indication that they will be filled within the next month.

Fort Mill to Rebuild.

Fort Mill.—The merchants who suffered in the fire recently are taking hold of the problems caused by the fire with enterprise and vigor. The firm of Stewart & Culp is moving its stock to the store building of W. L. Hall, located at No. 34 Trade street, recently vacated by the Harris Furniture company. L. J. Massey will replace his burned building as soon as possible and for the present is located at No. 3 Trade street. In all probability the building occupied by the Mills & Young Co. will be restored.

Association of Colleges.

Columbia.—The Association of South Carolina colleges will meet in Columbia, with the University of South Carolina, November 21. The sessions will be held in Flinn hall, the university Y. M. C. A. building. At the same time an association of college presidents of this state is to be formed. For several years the Association of South Carolina colleges has not been in active existence. The last meeting was held about five years ago. It is planned to revive the association and to operate it vigorously.

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If you can't get Hanford's Balsam of Myrrh write: G. C. Hanford Mfg. Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Two sizes: 50c. and \$1.00. Adv.

Farmers to Help.

Yonkers, N. Y., has a Housewives' league that has started an investigation of the high prices being charged by the local dealers. Mrs. H. M. Crowder, at the head of the league, cautioned the members against laying in too large supplies and urged them to buy more economically than ever. The farmers will be asked to co-operate with the league and keep the members supplied.

Important to Mothers

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Warning to Brethren in the Flock.

"And now, brethren," solemnly said good old Parson Bagster, during a recent Sabbath morning's sermon, "havin' renounced de sists for de frivolity o' deir ways, I aims to say a word to yo'. Yo' dat has been pesterin' 'bout how yo' gwine to pull yo' robes on over yo' wings when yo' gets to heaven better be spurritin' 'bout how yo' gwine to wear yo' hairs on yo' haws when yo' lands in de yudder place. Hur-raump!"—Kansas City Star.

Defective Classes.

Insanity is rapidly increasing in this country. In 1890 the number of insane in the United States was 106,485; in 1906 the insane in hospitals alone numbered 150,151. In 1910 the figures exceeded 200,000. In 12 years—from 1890 to 1908—the number of insane hospitals increased from 162 to 328. The number of "feeble-minded" in the country is about two hundred and twenty-five thousand.

Awful Naughty.

"Bobby, I suppose you say your prayers